

# WAR IS COSTING NATIONS \$22,100,000 DAILY

## French Military Expert Estimates the Approximate Outlay STUPENDOUS FIGURES INVOLVED IN THE EUROPEAN HOSTILITIES

BY DAWRENC EELSTON  
Staff Correspondent of the International News Service.

LONDON, August 18.—More than one-half the world and its people are involved in the great war now spreading all over Europe.

That is not a broad statement or a glittering generality. Stupendous, stunning as it may appear at first glance, a study of statistics will show it to be a fact that over fifty per cent of the earth's area, land and sea, and slightly in excess of fifty per cent of the world's population are directly concerned in the conflict.

Roughly, there are about 55,000,000 square miles of the world's land area. The powers now at war and their colonies occupy approximately 28,925,996 square miles, a trifle more than half the total. The seas of the world are controlled by the powers in about the same proportion as the land.

Whitaker's London Almanack estimates the world's total population in 1912 at 1,623,300,000 people. The warring powers and their colonies contain 898,440,000 people, considerably more than one-half.

With so much of the world controlled by the warring nations, no grad division of the earth, no continent and none of the great oceans is without the very real possibility of becoming a battle ground for conflict between the nationals of the contending powers.

Least of the continents, Europe, since the time of Columbus, has extended its claims over the lands and populations everywhere until today its great governments overshadow the greater share of the world's people as well as the lands.

The countries now directly involved in the war hold these areas and populations:

Nation	Area sq. miles	Population
British Empire	13,523,712	435,000,000
Russian Empire	8,647,657	166,000,000
France and Colonies	4,372,000	83,850,000
German Empire	1,243,866	80,000,000
Belgium and Congo Free State	911,000	28,000,000
Austria	261,055	51,340,000
Servia	23,661	4,000,000

World's total area, square miles 55,000,000  
Warring nations' combined area, square miles 28,925,996  
World's total population, 1912, approximately 1,623,300,000  
Warring nations' combined population 898,440,000

fertile area in the valleys of the Nile and the Niger.

Egypt is still nominally a dependency of the Turkish Empire, but for all practical purposes both Upper Egypt and Lower Egypt are British possessions. The Sudan provinces of England now join the British territories in East Africa, which includes a frontage of about four hundred miles on the Indian ocean. Thus the route is nearly all in British territory for the "Cape to Cairo" railroad.

In the very heart of tropical Africa lies the Congo Free State, with nearly a million square miles, nominally a Belgian dependency. It touches British South Africa and also the British Sudan holdings. It requires no bold stretch of the imagination to conceive that the present great war may change the map of Africa to a considerable extent. When the great powers sit down around the council table at the end of the conflict, England, in return for her support of Belgium against the Germans, might easily ask that the sovereignty of the Congo Free State be entrusted to her.

France might well be expected to assent to this, because her African holdings would likely be consolidated and considerably extended as the result of her participation in the war. With the Congo Free State in her possession, Great Britain would then hold a great strip of Africa running almost due north and south from the Mediterranean to the cape. She would control the interior lake region of the Dark Continent whose vast bodies of navigable fresh water are fairly comparable to the great lakes of the United States; the Congo valley; the gold and diamond reefs of South Africa and practically every mile of the immense and rich valley of the Nile.

The consolidated British Empire in Africa, thus brought into being, would exceed the British holdings in any other continent, not excepting Australia and the Dominion of Canada.

On the other hand, should Germany be the dictator in the peace terms at the end of the great struggle, she would undoubtedly exact a large part of the French possessions in Africa. Besides the holdings in the Sahara, the Congo and the Niger valley, France owns the great island of Madagascar. It is not improbable that if Germany again, as in 1871, were in a position to force terms on France, she would exact her "pound of flesh" in choice bits of French colonial possessions, rather than in cash.

One of the greatest colonizing powers of the world is Holland, whose empire in the east once included much of what is now British India. Holland still owns Borneo, which is nearly as large in area as the German Empire; the Celebes Islands, one-third as large as Borneo; Sumatra, which is nearly as large as France; Java, which though only about as large as Iowa, is one of the most densely populated regions in the world, numbering something like 30,000,000 inhabitants; Dutch Guiana, on the north coast of South America, which is about the size of Java, though having a much smaller population and various islands and groups of islands in the South seas.

Holland, Germany and England are about equal partners in the ownership of New Guinea, the second largest island in the world, lying north of Australia.

Though Holland has not declared war, the enumeration of her colonial possessions is important in this connection, for she has ordered the mobilization of her army and it is hard to see how, in the event of a prolongation of the big war, any European power with world interests can keep out of it.

TODAY AND A YEAR AGO.

Official readings of the thermometer by the United States observer at Tonopah:

	1914	1913
5 a. m.	64	65
9 a. m.	70	67
12 noon	80	75
2 p. m.	86	78

### ON EVE OF BATTLE TO DECIDE THE FUTURE OF EUROPE

WAITING IN KEEN TENSION FOR  
THE FIRST BIG EVENT  
TO BREAK.

(By International News Service.)  
BY HERBERT TEMPLE  
LONDON, August 18.—The stress and strain is immense, the event not only preparing but proceeding along the entire war line like a silent but enormous pressure of water before the breaking of a great dam.

While today's news suggests little or no change of importance, there is no doubt the struggle for mastery of western Europe has fairly opened. This week will decide in a great measure the fortunes of war and the future course of European history. Three simultaneous conducted battles have already opened. One battle is for control of northern Belgium, a battle for Ardennes and a battle for Lorraine. These are widely separated points, but the allies' fate will undoubtedly be decided on the right and left wings in the wide plains around Brussels in the Lorraine basin. One thing the allies are anxious to learn is whether the Germans will strike with full force in one or other of those three arenas, or in the three simultaneously. Though the heavy armies of the czar have begun to roll against the eastern German frontier, first interest in the events belongs to Belgium.

By piecing scraps of information that evaded the censors we form a pretty certain opinion that German pressure at the Belgian battle front is already wider and more severe than any official statement suggests.

### GERMANS PLEASE NON-COMBATANTS OF ALL NATIONS

AMERICAN EDUCATOR DENIES  
REPORTS OF OUTRAGES  
AND ABUSES.

(By International News Service.)  
LONDON, August 18.—Prof. J. F. W. Jenks, of Cornell University, arrived from Berlin today and denounced as wholly baseless reports of "outrages" committed on Americans in Germany. "All over Germany," he said, "within forty-eight hours after the English declaration of war, big placards were posted cautioning subjects to extend every courtesy to non-combatants. Considering the stories I have heard on arrival here about the 'brutality' of Germans, I am beginning to realize dimly what distorted fiction has been given those stories. As a matter of fact, the Berlin placards wound up 'especially Americans.'"

Former Senator Watson, of West Virginia, arrested as a spy, was held ten days at Carlsruhe, but he, too, is emphatic in his denial that Germans were brutal. A number of clergymen arrived today from the continent.

GENERAL PRIMARY ELECTIONS  
GOING ON IN NEBRASKA

(By Associated Press.)  
LINCOLN, August 18.—Nebraska voters are selecting candidates for every state and county office from governor down to constable, including congressmen and supreme court justice in the primaries.

## BATTERED, BLOOD SMEARED BATTLESHIPS WITH THE GERMAN FLAG LOWERED BROUGHT INTO BRITISH HONG KONG

(By Associated Press.)  
SHANGHAI, Aug. 18.—Two German cruisers, disabled, have been taken to Hong Kong. Their deck works and turrets were demolished and their masts and funnels were shot away. The sides of the ships were stained with blood which ran through the scuppers.

(By International News Service.)  
PARIS, August 18.—The military expert of Le Matin, in discussing the war from a French viewpoint, says: "Germans are reported to be dispatching guards other than picked troops to their right flank, that is the left bank of the Meuse."

No war in history will have devoured such huge sums of money. It is agreed that about 8,500,000 men are under arms. To these add 340,000 seamen, the grand total is 8,840,000. If the Balkan war be taken as an example of cost each man mobilized amounts to \$2.50 a day shows the European war is costing about \$22,100,000 daily, not counting the destruction of property."

### BRITISH TROOPS LAND IN FRANCE.

(By Associated Press.)  
LONDON, August 18.—The official bureau today announced that the British expeditionary forces landed on French shores. Field Marshall Sir John French, the British commander-in-chief, was given a rousing reception in Paris. The British army in France is believed to be between 100,000 and 120,000. Troops have been assembled at different bases. It is pointed out that withdrawal of the Belgian government from Brussels to Antwerp may mean fighting is drawing closer to the capital or merely as a precautionary measure.

(By International News Service.)  
LONDON, August 18.—The British government has admitted for the first time that it had sent an expeditionary force to France. The official statement says: "The expeditionary force detailed for foreign service was safely landed on French soil. Embarkation, transportation and disembarkation of men and horses were carried through with the greatest precision and without a single casualty."

### GERMANS IN ENVIRONS OF ANTWERP.

(By Associated Press.)  
LONDON, August 18.—German troops appear to be continuing activities in Belgium. A cavalry patrol was sighted north of Antwerp, and the entire civil guard of Antwerp was called to defend the city. It is believed a serious engagement between the German advance opposed by Belgium and French troops is going on south of Brussels.

An official statement from Brussels states the German incursion toward Brussels has been stopped. Trenches are being thrown up in the environs of the city.

It is persistently rumored at the Hague that the German Crown Prince Frederick William was seriously wounded at the front, and that the emperor has hastened to his son, who is said to be at Aix la Chapelle.

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### RUSSIAN MOBILIZATION COMPLETE.

(By Associated Press.)  
LONDON, August 18.—A St. Petersburg dispatch says Russian mobilization is complete and eleven members of the imperial family are at the front. The emperor is en route to Moscow to make his headquarters with the army.

### CROWN PRINCE REPORTED DYING.

(By International News Service.)  
THE HAGUE, August 18.—Persistent rumors were circulated today that the Crown Prince Frederick William of Germany was wounded and is dying at Aix-le-Chapelle. It is reported the kaiser is hastening to his side. There is no official news confirming the reports.

### KAISER'S WAR CRY HEARD.

(By Associated Press.)  
BERLIN, August 18.—Before departure for the front the emperor issued the decree: "I am confident, with the help of God, bravery of the German army and navy, and the unquenchable unanimity of Germans during the hours of danger, that victory will crown our cause."

(By International News Service.)  
BERLIN, August 18.—A dispatch to Tribuna says forty-eight German trains carrying Austrian troops have passed from Lake Constance to Leopoldsdorfer, near Basel. Eight thousand more Austrians passed Lake Constance en route to Baden.

### REPORT FROM FRENCH COMMANDER.

(By Associated Press.)  
PARIS, August 18.—General Joffre has telegraphed: "On Monday continued progress was made in upper Alsace. The enemy's retreat was in disorder. They abandoned wounded and stores." The war office advises that "French troops occupied all west of

Fegetrange, thirty miles inside the German frontier. Our troops poured through the valley of the River Seille. In all actions during the last few days the Germans sustained serious losses. We conquered a majority of the valleys of the Vosges upon the slope of Alsace."

### JAPAN TO ELIMINATE GERMANY.

(By Associated Press.)  
TOKIO, August 18.—Count Okuma, the Japanese premier, said Japan's warlike operations could not extend beyond the limits necessary for the attainment of defense of their own interests. He said the intention of Japan was to eliminate from China the root of German influence.

(By International News Service.)  
LONDON, August 18.—Granville Fortescue, correspondent of the Telegraph, sent the following dispatch from Namur today: "We are on the eve of the first battle. Aeroplanes are circling overhead. Six hundred thousand Germans are sweeping on toward Meuse. I cannot give direct information as to disposition of forces for obvious reasons."

(By Associated Press.)  
LONDON, August 18.—The Serbian legation has received the following from the Serbian premier: "Austrians routed in the mountains near Sabac, 15,000 annihilated. Fleeing in great disorder, pursued by our troops."

(By Associated Press.)  
NISH, Serbia, August 18.—The Austrians were completely defeated near Sabac, west of Belgrade, according to government sources. The Serbians cut up three regiments and captured fourteen guns.

(By International News Service.)  
ROME, August 18.—Austrian torpedo boat No. 19 struck a mine at the entrance of the harbor of Pola today and was blown up and sank immediately. Only one out of the crew of fourteen was saved.

(By International News Service.)  
LONDON, August 18.—A dispatch from Acor, capital of the British gold coast, Africa, says British and German soldiers have had several skirmishes in Togoland, the British capturing two trains and securing a number of prisoners.

(By International News Service.)  
BERLIN, August 18.—(Via Copenhagen and London.)—Germany has demanded the surrender of Brussels. The Belgian government refused the German demand.

## RUSSIA HOLDS UP BELIEF GROWING ON 70 MILES OF BATTLE FRONT THAT BIG BATTLE IS IN PROGRESS

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF FIGHTING ALONG THE AUSTRIAN BORDER.

(By International News Service.)  
ST. PETERSBURG, August 18.—The general staff today made public further details of the fighting of Russian troops with the Austro-Hungarian allies, stating the czar's troops are more than holding their own. In East Prussia the Russians are operating on a line more than seventy miles long. An official statement says the fighting at Eydtkuhnen, where the Germans were repulsed, lasted all day Saturday. It declares Russia is holding all important positions and in the fighting with Austrians near Klecko forced an entire division of Austrian cavalry to retreat.

Austrians who attempted a fresh advance on Tomazow were repulsed, while Russians occupied Belu Lubuca on the Podolia line. Margabowa, Eastern Prussia, was taken by Russians, who also captured an Austrian aeroplane carrying officers and soldiers.

An imperial ukase announces that Grand Duke Michael Mecklenburg Strelitz naturalized as a Russian citizen and will fight the Germans.

Resembling an enlarged horse clipper is an electrically driven hedge trimming machine.

### Two Disabled Germans Arrive

(By Associated Press.)  
SHANGHAI, August 18.—Two German cruisers, disabled, have been taken to Hong Kong. Their deck works and turrets were demolished and their masts and funnels were shot away. The sides of the ships were stained with blood which ran through their scuppers.